EUROPE.

An English View of the Clarendon-Johnson Treaty.

The Orleans, the Bourbons and the Spanish Throne.

Sad Accident to a Hunting Party in England.

The steamship Cuba, of the Cunard line, Captain Moodie, from Liverpool via Queenstown, and the Hamburg steamer Allemannia, Captain Winzen, from Hamburg via Havre, arrived here yesterday with mails and despatches up to the 7th inst.

Cambridge has challenged Oxford. The challenge was received yesterday at Oxford, and the race will be rowed on the 20th March.

Excels the well known English comedian, died in

be rowed on the 20th March.

Keeley, the well known English comedian, died in
London on the 3d inst. He was in his seventy-fifth

The London Post of the 4th says:-"We are an ized to state that the differences between Mr. Studd and the Grand Stand Committee at Epsom have been adjusted, and that consequently the Derby will take place as usual this year."

take place as usual this year."

The wife of a farmer of Bourbourg Campagne, France, named Macrez, has just died from hydrophobia. She had been butten more than a month before by a dog which she was caressing.

A grand international exhibition of horticultural implements and also a botanical congress will be opened at St. Petersburg in the month of May, under the nettering of the Crar. he patronage of the Czar.

The Moscow Gazette states that the total length of the railways conceded in Russia, and of which a great portion is terminated, is 6,700 versts (4,200

Usworth colliery, Newcastle, England, the property of Mr. George Elliot, M. P. A man named William Benjamin was killed and four others seriously in stance of sixty varda.

distance of sixty yards.

Since the publication of the Greek Blue Book on the affairs of Candia, in which the Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Delyannis, made several compliants respecting the Ministers of Engiand and France, they have refrained from visiting him.

Thursday, the 4th inst., the enthronement of Archbishop Tait took place in Canterbury Cathedral. The

ceremony, which was of a very imposing character, was taken part in by the Bishops of London, Ely, Peterboro, Bereford, Oxford, Rochester and Hono-lulu and was attended by about 500 clergy of the

The Belgian journals state that in the neighbor hood of Charleroi a violent epidemic has broken out among the cats and dogs. These household pets die after suffering great agony for two or three days. The nature of the visitation has not been accurately

evision of the Ajani-Luzzi trial has been postponed to Lent. The Pope has conferred the Grand Cordon the Order of Pius IX. on Marshal Saidanha, exsador of Portugal at Rome.

an action of great importance will be tried at the pproaching assizes for the county Cork. It is one or libel, at the suit of Lord Fermoy against Mr. tunster, who was a candidate for the representaon of Cushel at the general election. The libel in mestion is contained in a speech delivered at the hustings in Cashel. The Attorney General (Mr. Sul-livan) will be leading counsel for Lord Fermoy, and

train will have Mr. Butt.

The Havre journals state that the Lazarist father the was injured in the late catastrophe on board he Pereire has died in a hospital of that town. His

Pereire has died in a hospital of that town. His ak state did not permit an amputation of the leg, ch might have saved him, and the consequence that gaugrene set in and terminated fatally. We learn," says the Gaulois, "that a frightful dent took place on Tuesday on the new Versailles I, between Louveclennes and Port Mariy. At moment that the Flith regiment of culrassiers, non a promenade, were defling in column, an mous tree fell, cutting one man literally in two gravely injuring three horses."

Thursday, the 4th inst., Mr. Edwards, omeanmee at the Court of Eankruptey, appeared by Commissioner Holroyd to give an answer to in queries put at the request of the Lord Chan-

namages. Our Foreign Secretaries, however, always insisted—and, as we hold, rightly in d—that the exercise of our discretion in recogn githe Southern States should not be admitted ading up to or in any way connected with an rought pealing in, as the subsect of a clause and a state where or a state or a st and that the correspondence between the two governments which is to form part of the case laid before the commission will contain an admission stopping the American representatives from reference by something the contain an admission in the commission will contain an admission stopping the American representatives from reference to the contain an admission in the contain the convention would then be immon in the diplomacy of the isometric articles of ficult to suppose the

that and perhality, the status of the Alaban outdhave been piratually, the status of the Alaban outdhave been piratual." In any and all of the ypothetical counts, which the United States as much facate entitled to raise, we should be driven feundants to put in issue the points whether vereign State can be called in question for the excise of its discretion in recognizing a condition chilingeracy, and whether, under the suppose the aniendment of nistakes. But, allowing the validity of all these grounds for excuse, enough remains to justify us in saying that if the United States Senate are reluctant to ratify the convention we shall not be disposed to regret the delay. If it were possible it might be even desirable to revise and recast the scheme of the treaty. At present we have no certainty that consequences which no one intended may not lurk undiscovered in it. Consider, for instance, the power vested in any two commissioners to insist that any particular claim shall be referred to a soveright unpire. We

Shoeking Accident to Huntsmen in Yerkshire.

[From the London Herald, Feb. 6.]

The hounds met on Thursday morning, at elevents at the state of the

The Loss of the Hibernia

standard the following the beautiful control of the standard provided by the the

GREECE.

Members of the New Cabinet.
The following are the names of the presenters of the Sellenic government:—

HYDROPHOBIA.

everal New Cases on Long Island—The Death of Mr. Ludiam in Brooklyn—Interesting Report of the Case by the Attending Phy-

In the case of Mr. Ludlam, who re

Monday, when the paroxysma became less frequent. Exhibiting signs of exhaustion he lay gasping for breath, apparently inshustiles and with occasional vomiting.

About two officel: A. M. consciousness resurned, and he was taken up and boltered in an aurachair. Vomiting now became excessive. The material thrown up was somewhat bloody. He then took some nourishment and stimulants. The skin at seven o'clock A. M. became cold and covered with a clammy sweat, eyes bloodshot, protruding, and no pulse at the wrat; manly complete colleges and death. Seven a clammy sweat, was bloodshot, protruding, and no pulse at the wrat; manly complete colleges and death. Seven as the control of the seven of color and the seven on Sunday.

Since the death of Mr. Luddam I have obtained the following statement from Mr. Daniel Monford, an eye-witness:

For three or four days before Mr. Luddam was biften the dog appared unusually dull and sick. On the day and just before he was biften the animal acted strangey, ran round in a circle, ran against and killed a hen, returning in the circle attacked a favorise rooter but did not injure h. Mr. Luddam then canglit the dog after some diffoulty, took h by the neck and struck is with the open haad on the head.

The dog then bit him twien-on the bail of the right thumb and through the mail of the second fuger of the left hund. The dog again ran, describing a circle as before. Mr. Mondored og again ran, describing a circle as before. Mr. Mondored og again ran, describing a circle as before. Mr. Mondored og again ran, describing the dog to the hund. The dog analysed at the stable man, setting him by the hund but not drawing blood. Mr. M. success fed then in securing him by the alip noone, and brought him to the door of the house and got under the lounge, when Mr. Luddam's his become the dog to the hund. The dog was tabled on the hand. The wound bled very freely, and the mother sucked it

in the contrageness of the medical contragency of the moderative and the lattice of the part of the contragency of the special part of the contragency of the special part of the contragency of the contra

SOUTH AMERICA.

The Rosult in Paraguay—No Surrender by Lopez—Position of the United States Minister—Trouble for Brigil on the River Plate—Rise of Gold in Rio-Debt of Brazil—Trade.
Rise of Gold in Rio-Debt of Brazil—Trade.
Rise DE JANIERO, Brazil, Jan. 25, 1869.
My last letter gave you a notice of the events in Paraguay up to December 23, including the capture of all the Paraguayan extrenchments below Villeta, except the strong post of Angostura. Now I have to record the capitalistics of that river stronghold on the 20th, the garrison of 1,200 to 1,200 men and 800 non-combatants, marching out with the honors of war on the forencon of that day, thus making the last scene of the allied dampaign against the Villeta position.

but food was very scant.

As soon as Angostup was in his possession Caxias embarked some toops on the iron-clads and sent them up to occupy isuncion, which was effected on January I, without opposition, as not a soul was in it. Caxias also set ou with the rest of the Brazilian troops for the sane point, and arrived on the 5th. All the wounded aid the captured Paraguayan soldiers and families were sent to the same city, so as to establish something of a Paraguayan population; and it is said numbers of Paraguayan families overtaken by the allied troops, were "induced" to return home, and assured that Lopez could not punish them for disobeying him. The city, however, is to be held as a fortress, but whether an attempt is to be made at setting u) a provisional government, under the protection of the allies, is not yet known. to be made at setting up a provisional government, under the protection of he allies, is not yet known. Indeed it is probable tlat now the allies have got their elephant they don't know what to do with it. It would appear that the journals of La Plata and Brazil have been somewhat premature about the conclusion of the Paraguayan trouble. The Paraguayans show no symptoms of forsaken hopes, and a 'steamer just in direct from Asuncion, bringing dates to hanuary 15, informs us that, so far from having fled to Bolivia, Lopez was in the mountains, abut 100 miles from Asuncion, with 5,000 men. Still mare, a division of iron-clads and monitors which had set out upon the 1sh to settle with the seven Paraguayan steamers up a river somewhere above Asuncion, were brought up short some miles up it by finding a steamer sunk in the channel to stop their passage. Lopez means fight still, and the allies seem to have commenced their shouting a good white before they have cleared the wood.

The official accounts received from the seat of war wish to make it appear hat the Paraguayan prisoners and families are all bitter against Lopez. I do not know what may be fruth with regard to them; but fife certain that the Paraguayan prisoners here;

tenance of Lopez is escential to their liferty; that they will sustain him io long as they can furnish med, or even women, it sight.

It is against Brazil that the animosity of the Paraguayans is more especially directed; the existence of slavery as a Braziliat matitution makes them fear the imperial views, and they are therefore fully prepared to behave what their leaders are careful to impress upon them, that the Brazilian's design reducing them to slavery. With such an impression governing them, added to the frugal and laborious habits of both males and females, the character of the Paraguayan resistance is of a nature and a persistence such as could to be expected from a people of fewer prejudices, and accustomed to the wants of a nigher state of civilization.

On the 28th of December Lopez passed through Cerro Leon and issued the programation which follows:—

Crano Leoy, Dec. 25, 1893.

He then proceeded in the direction of the mountains, running north and south, about the middle of Paraguay, and, according to Brazilian accounts, was about 120 miles from Asuncion, with 1,500 to 2,000 men. Another become, given by an English man direct from Paraguay, informs me that Lopez was only fifty miles from Asuncion, and was fortifying a place of strength, to defend which he had alroady 4,000 men.

The Brazilian troops

was only fifty miles from Asuncion, and was fortifying a place of istrength, to defend which he had
already 5,000 men.

The Brazilian troops had been beating up the
country around Asuncion, but found no Paraguayan
troops of settlers. All had disappeared to parts
unknown. The city itself was not much injured,
and many of the houses were filled with the fornimer. The palace of Lopez is described as a solendid
and inxurious residence, and the railway depot as
the finest in South America, which I am inclined to
think is not high praise.

General MacAlahou seems to have constituted himself the Fidus Achala sof the Paraguayan Aheas, and
is stated to be accompanying him, rightly enough,
as the seat of government in Paraguayan Aheas, and
is stated to be accompanying him, rightly enough,
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is stated to be accompanying him, rightly enough,
as the seat of government in Paraguayan Aheas, and
is stated to be accompanying him, rightly enough,
as the seat of government in Paraguayan as undoubtedity ever been at Lopez headquarters. General
MacMishon's action has no gained him the sore
of the Brazilians; in fact he is a tride tess
popular here than his predecessor, Washburn,
and Washburn's popularity in Brazin and dig hiver
Plat is best represented by a miner's quantitie
in the tenth power. There is an impression
here that MacMahon intends to support Lopez
against the aites and is encouraging inm to hold
out, with the expectation of the United States
refusing to allow the aites to hold Assuction or intertere with the government. His appointment
under Lopez' will quotind among the captured baggage on December 21) as executor of the testament
leaving al Lopez' property, of every Rich, to Mrs.
Lynch has aireed greatly to encourage the idea that
he is Lopez' fast irrend, and the papers and correspondents are sneering at that courtesy to a country woman of his, met in a

raged with him, and to heart rate city loss that of the could believe that the government has determined on breaking off diplomatic relations and ordering the American squadron to leave the harbor of Rio instanter.

The static of affairs in the River Plate is giving Brazilian statesmen something clae to think about. The long, harily conceated hostility to Erazil is again plainly showing itself, and the Argentines and Montevideans openly allege district of Erazilian objects. Caxias most unwisely lent a color to such tak by refusing to allow any but brazilian troops at Asuncion, alleging the advantage of keeping the different armies apart. The Argentines accordios, y were assigned Angostura, but they are not satisfied at their exclusion from Asuncion, and Sarmento is asserted to have demanded that a part of the garrison be Argentine. In Montevideo also an affray has occurred between some Brazilian troops and the Montevidean police, atdeed by the mob and many Italians. I wo on each side were Killed, and it was only by great exertion the government succeeded in preventing the afray assuming greater proportions. Sarmento has been in great inside to assert the Argentines but possessed by the Paragnayans. The mouth of the Bernejo was in this category, and the Paragnayans even once seized an expetition which descended the river from above and wissed to return to Buenos Ayres by the Paragnayans. The mouth of the Bernejo was in this category, and the Paragnayans, even once seized an expetition. In fact the Argentines will be the great gamers by the war, as they gian the disputed Clanco, or west of the Paragnay, and obtain the Missions, to the south of Paragnay, and obtain the Missions, to the south of Paragnay, and obtain the Missions, to the south of Paragnay, and obtain the Missions, to the south of Paragnay, and obtain the Missions, to the south of Paragnay, and obtain the Missions, to the south of Paragnay proper, calmed by them, but in 6 Accopossession of the Paragnayana. On the whole, considering also the stimulus

cion and was stationed about five miles to the north of it.

Luque was found abandoned by the Paragusyans when Caxtas took it on his way to Asunction.

Nothing had been heard of McMahon, although the gunboat Kansas was at Asunction with despatches for him. The other United States gunboats were on their way up to asunction.

Varelia the guerilis insurgent leader, had made another descent upon the Argentine territory into the province of Salta. Troops had been sent after him and he will probably stire to chile or Bohvia after plundering all he can.

The Argentine and Brazilian papers are full of breaches of neutrality by foreign naval officers, &c., and of accounts of Lopez's cruetty. Decuments are also being published proving that stavery, although not general, was a recognized institution in Paragusy, and that men, women and cultifren were habitually sold, by assent of the laws.

According to a financial circular just published by Mr. Henry Nathau, stock broker of this city, the state of the Brazilian finances is as follows:—Estimated present revenue, \$30,000,000; asturated present expenditure, \$35,000,000; asturated present expenditure, \$35,000,000; asturated present expenditure, \$35,000,000; annual definits.

bitually sold, by assent of the laws.

According to a financial circular just published by Mr. Henry Nathan: stock broker of this city, the state of the Brazzlian finances is as follows:—Estimated present revenue, \$25,000,000; estimated present expenditure, \$75,000,000; annual definite, \$250,000,000. Debt of the empire, \$525,020,000, besides what is yet due on account of the war.

In 1807 the debt was \$.52,426,000; in 1806 the debt was \$190,500,000; in 1805 the debt was \$153,812,000. The paper currency (\$50,000,000) is included in the debt.

The curtain lifts from Paraguay, and the last act of the bloody tragedy is about to close with Paraguay defeated, destroyed, a foreign ruler, a foreign guay defeated, destroyed, a foreign ruler, a foreign army, a whole people stricken down and beggared. After the flight of Lopez there were found lists of his remaining forces; also portraits of all the prin-cipal alned officers and letters from all parts of the territory of the allies. Two letters were found addressed to General McMahon, the new United States Minister to Paraguay. In one of these he entrusts him with a conveyance to Madame Lynch of all his private roverty, and in the other he of all his private property, and in the other he ap-points aim the guardian of his children, commend-ing to him especially Leopoldo, whose tender age caused him much anxiety.

And now comes a chapter to go for the present in parenthesis. It is the record of the unparalleled

And now comes a chapter to go for the present in parenthesis. It is the record of the unparalicied outrages and crucities of Lopez before his flight. We have no reports yet from witnesses, but much hearsay testimony. It is alleged that his aged mother wrote him on the anniversary of his father's death, and besought him to liberate his two brothers, Eenigoo and Venancio. He repited that they were well cared for and happy, and begged her to dismiss all care and trouble. The next day they were shot. That the wives and daughters of officers who surrendered were always punished, generally whipped, but some of them were shot, as Mrs. Colonel hardinez, whose kusband abandoned fluma a and after wards surrendered; that he shot Blishop Palacios and a priest together; that the usual mode of conveying prisoners from place to place was to lie them two and two, and, when sinking overmarched, they were killed with knives or clubs.

Such are only, a few specimens of the horrible stories that that their way into the newspapers here, and by thousands they are firmly believed. They may be all true and more. That torturing by various modes is common in Paragusy is well known. Men are put in stocks, whipped, tied head and foot, stretched out by cords from each limb, which are tied firmly to stakes. You may reserve belief of alleged atrocities thil better proved; but these tortures are not uneand in this country.

On New Year's Day President Sarmiento heid a general reception after the style of Washington, and he was saluted by many native and foreign friends, his reforms and improvements in the art of government will mark his administration as an era long to be remembered in South America.

A system of postal delivery has been introduced here, having about twenty piaces where letters may be left, and they are delivered three times a day. It works like a charm. It is a scheme of our new President, whose flye years' residence in the United states has thanoughly converted him to all good North Americanisms.

North Americansms.
Two new newspapers have sprung up with the year 1809—La America and Opinion Publica. They are both progressive, liberal and tolerant; the latter even tolerates buil fights.
The great harvests this year are so abundant that there is not an American threshing machine left for sale in this country. But the sincessant and unusual rains ever since the wheat was ripe have endangered if not destroyed the whole crop.

PORTO RICO.

ARREIBO, Feb. 10, 1800.

litely request of you to permit me a space in your world renowned newspaper, to bring to the notice of parties interested in the American shipping business between the United States and Porto Rico, that ness between the United States and Porto Rico, that in view of a late treaty concluded with the provisional government of Spain, foreign vessels are only subject to thirty seven and a half cents toning dues, which is endoubtedly a great drawback to one dollar, which is endoubtedly a great drawback to accept lower rates of freight for this part of the world.

As America can justly boast of being the nation that most protects the interests of her entreman government has not yet obtained likewise that will have the desired effect, and enclosing my card, I remain, sir, your obedient servant.

A. N.

WHAT THE SOUTH EXPECTS OF GENERAL CHART.

What the South Expects of Seneral Grant, if from the Macon (Ga.) Telegraph, Feb. 19.]

With President Johnson's exit General Grant, who has atterally carved his way to the position by his sword, becomes President. The first dufficulty which will confront him will be a radical and a conservative ciement to please. There is a faction suit as the North with all his haired and familiasin against everything Southern still burnings as orightly as in the days of Robert Rantoni and Owon Love, or, They claim to have elected General Grant, and, inrough the New York Tribine will vehemently demand that his administration shall be shaped according to their bleas. But we are sure be win quarrel with these before his term of office is one mornin old. They ery nature of the office of President of the United S ares is conservative—in subgonism to partisan familiasis. When a man is sworn into that office he will take a comprehensive look over the whole country, and become at once seized with an ambilion to make all of it great and glorious. He will frown against any effort to build up one portion by pulling down norther. And hence we believe that the dream of New England, that she will find un General Grant a President who will bend the whole country. And become at once seized with an ambilion to make all of its great and glorious. He will prove and patronage of his office to subserve her interests, will not be realized.

Nor do we believe he will allow his Congress to hance and patronage of his office to subserve her interests, will not be realized.

Nor do we believe the will allow his Congress of the Southern States by gdverse legislation. Such hance and patronage of the industry and progress of the southern States by gdverse legislation. Such his body, but he will permit the people now oppressed by them to change their constitution and make daws to soit themselves if they each to do so, we sak nothing mere than a withdrawal of the coercion of Congress and the privilege of making our own laws, like the people of Tennsylvania